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## Mammals from Guatemala, with the Description of a New Little Brown Bat

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The present brief report is based on a collection of mammals made by Tom Larson for the American Museum of Natural History in 1946. Most of the specimens came from the lowlands in the District of Petén, but a few were collected in the vicinity of Cobán, Alta Verapaz. The localities mentioned can be found on most maps, or their position is given in the text, with the exception of Uaxactún which is 29 miles north of the eastern end of Lake Petén, and Laguna de Exkixil which is 4 miles south of Lake Petén.

### *Saccopteryx bilineata* (Temminck)

#### TEMMINCK'S WHITE-LINED BAT

Petén: Uaxactún, one in spirits.

This specimen was found in a Mayan temple.

### *Chilonycteris parnellii fusca* J. A. Allen

#### ALLEN'S MUSTACHE BAT

Petén: In a cave 2 miles south of Flores, one in spirits.

### *Mormoops megalophylla megalophylla* Peters

#### PETERS' LEAF-CHINNED BAT

Petén: In a cave 2 miles south of Flores, 26 in spirits, one skin and skull.

### *Glossophaga soricina leachii* (Gray)

#### LEACH'S LONG-TONGUED BAT

Petén: La Libertad, 23 skins and 20 skulls; in a cave 2 miles south of Flores, one skin and skull, one in spirits.

Most of these specimens are immature and have milk dentition.

*Carollia subrufa* (Hahn)

MEXICAN SHORT-TAILED BAT

Alta Verapaz: Cobán, three in spirits.

All three were taken in a house.

*Natalus mexicanus saturatus* Dalquest and Hall

EASTERN FUNNEL-EARED BAT

Petén: In a cave 2 miles south of Flores, four skins and four skulls, one in spirits.

These specimens are provisionally referred to the above subspecies, though they are no darker than typical *mexicanus*.

*Myotis velifer cobanensis*, new subspecies

GUATEMALA LITTLE BROWN BAT

TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 145017, skin and skull, teeth showing little wear, adult male; cathedral at Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, altitude 1305 meters; collector, Tom Larson; June 21, 1946; original number 207. The type skin, removed from a specimen in spirits to preserve the color, is in good condition, and the skull is complete.

GENERAL CHARACTERS: A rather large-sized, dark-colored, little brown bat, similar to *Myotis velifer velifer* Allen from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, but smaller and with distinctive cranial characters.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Fur full and fluffy but not long, hairs 6 mm. in maximum length on back; color of upper parts about Sepia,<sup>1</sup> tips of hairs not in sharp contrast with the dusky basal color; mustache and area about eyes a darker brown than back and rest of head, giving the face a masked appearance; hair on under parts broadly tipped with Snuff Brown on chest and throat and heavily washed with Pinkish Buff in inguinal region, in sharp contrast with the dark basal color of the hair, except at the base of tail and base of arms where the hair is Pinkish Buff to roots; flying membranes, ears, and feet blackish brown; hair extending on the interfemoral membrane over an area approximately the length of the femur and on under side of wing membrane to elbow; a few widely separated, bristly hairs along posterior border of interfemoral membrane, scarcely visible

<sup>1</sup> Capitalized color terms are after Ridgway, "Color standards and color nomenclature," Washington, D. C., 1912.

without the aid of a lens; ears large and extending, when laid forward, slightly beyond nostrils; tragus long and slender, about half of the height of the ear, its anterior edge nearly straight, broadest at base and narrowing at the terminal half to a bluntly rounded tip; third and fourth metacarpals subequal, and, when the wing is folded, they reach the elbow; fifth metacarpal shorter than third and fourth; wing membranes arise from the side of the foot at the base of the outer toe; foot rather large and strong.

Skull large; braincase high and distinctly globular, with a sagittal crest, the forehead rising abruptly from the rostrum; rostrum broad and not conspicuously narrower than braincase; lambdoid crests moderately well developed but not extending to sagittal crest; first and second upper incisors about subequal, the inner with a posterior secondary cusp, the outer with a well-developed concave surface, with the tip directed towards canine; first and second upper premolars drawn in from the tooth row; the second premolar minute and, except for the tip, crowded out of view laterally; length of maxillary tooth row slightly shorter than width of palate across  $m^3$ - $m^3$ .

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE<sup>1</sup>: The range of extreme measurements of *M. v. velifer* Miller and Allen (1928) is given in parentheses. Head and body, 34.5 mm. (44.2-54.8); length of tail, 35.5 (36.2-47); length of hind foot, 9 (8-10.6); tibia, 17.5 (16.2-18.4); thumb, 6.5 (6.8-9); height of ear at meatus, 12.5 (13.6-16.6); length of tragus, 5.2; forearm, 42, dry, 41.3 (40.4-47); third metacarpal, 35 (37-42.4); fourth metacarpal, 35; fifth metacarpal, 34.5 (35.4-41). Skull: greatest length, 15 (15.8-17); condylobasal length, 12.4 (14.8-16); zygomatic breadth, 9.3 (10-11.6); interorbital breadth, 3.9 (3.6-4); breadth of braincase, 6.9 (7.2-8); occipital depth, 5.8 (5.4-6.4); length of mandible, 11.5 (11.8-13); mandibular tooth row,  $c$ - $m^3$ , 6.25 (6.6-7.2); maxillary tooth row,  $c$ - $m^3$ , 6 (6.2-7).

*Myotis velifer cobanensis* apparently needs comparison only with *Myotis velifer velifer*. It is considerably darker in color and conspicuously smaller in size than Allen's type. The braincase is relatively and actually much smaller, more globular, and more sharply elevated above the rostrum than in typical *velifer*. The middle lower premolar in *cobanensis* is narrow anteroposteriorly, without any cingulum and wedged tightly between the first and last premolars. In *velifer* this tooth is evenly rounded, with a well-developed cingulum, and is not crowded. The lower trilobate incisors are set transversely in the jaw in *cobanensis* so that one tooth overlaps the next for three-fourths of its breadth. In *velifer*

<sup>1</sup> Before being skinned.

these teeth are set evenly in a convex row, and there is very little overlapping of the teeth.

*Eptesicus fuscus miradorensis* (H. Allen)

MIRADOR BROWN BAT

Petén: La Libertad, one in spirits; Flores, one skin and skull, juvenile.

Alta Verapaz: Cobán, in a cave near Finca Chimax, one in spirits.

*Rhogeessa parvula tumida* H. Allen

LITTLE YELLOW BAT

Petén: La Libertad, one skin and skull.

*Tadarida yucatanica* (Miller)

YUCATÁN FREE-TAILED BAT

Petén: Flores, one in spirits, 13 skins and 13 skulls; San Andrés, shore of Lake Petén, four in spirits; La Libertad, five in spirits, one skin and skull.

Alta Verapaz: Cobán, one in spirits.

*Alouatta palliata pigra* Lawrence

BLACK HOWLER MONKEY

Petén: From 1 to 9 miles south of La Libertad, seven skins and seven skulls.

The country here is described as "hills and jungles."

*Oryzomys couesi couesi* (Alston)

COUES'S RICE RAT

Petén: San José, shore of Lake Petén, two in spirits, one skin and skull; San Miguel, 10 miles north of Lake Petén, five in spirits, three skins and three skulls; Laguna de Exkixil, one in spirits; La Libertad, one skin and skull; Flores, three skulls.

Alta Verapaz: Cobán, one skin and skull.

These rice rats were taken on lake and river shores.

*Reithrodontomys gracilis gracilis* Allen and Chapman

YUCATÁN HARVEST MOUSE

Petén: La Libertad, nine in spirits, seven skins and seven skulls.

*Sigmodon hispidus saturatus* V. Bailey

TEAPA COTTON RAT

Petén: San José, shore of Lake Petén, one in spirits; San Andrés, shore of Lake Petén, one in spirits; San Miguel, 10 miles north of Lake Petén, one in spirits, two skins, one skull; La Libertad, four in spirits, 24 skins, and 20 skulls.

*Mus musculus musculus* Linnaeus

EUROPEAN HOUSE MOUSE

Alta Verapaz: Cobán, three in spirits.

*Urocyon cinereoargenteus fraterculus* Elliot

YUCATÁN GRAY FOX

Petén: One to 8 miles south of La Libertad, 11 skins and 11 skulls. These foxes were all taken in savanna country.

*Potos flavus campechensis* Nelson and Goldman

CAMPECHE KINKAJOU

Petén: Laguna de Petenxil, 5 miles east of Flores, two skins and two skulls. One female contained a single embryo which apparently was not saved.

*Odocoileus virginianus truei* Merriam

TRUE'S WHITE-TAILED DEER

Petén: In savanna country, from 6 miles north to 7 miles south of La Libertad, six skins and six skulls, including four fawns in spotted pelage, a spiked buck, and a yearling doe.

CORRECTION

In American Museum Novitates Number 1738 (1955, p. 1) the catalogue number for the type of *Tylomys nudicaudus microdon* is A.M.N.H. No. 165991 (not 147901).

